

Intimations.

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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

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FRUIT SYRUPS,
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

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LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

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Per Case, Pints,\$5.50

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Per Case, Pints,\$7.50

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DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.VEGETABLE & FLOWER
SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

SEED LISTS, with hints for Gardening, are
NOW READY, and Orders are being booked
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EARLY SOWINGS are to hand by Parcel Post

CELERY SEED:—

SOLID WHITE
MANCHESTER RED
SULHAM'S PRIZE PINK
WRIGHT'S GIANT WHITE
WHITE PLUME;

Also,

CINERARIA:—

MARITIMA
JAMES'S PRIDE.The above can be sown now and next month
in boxes under cover, protected from ants.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for
use in the Garden generally; it supplies natural
nourishment to the soil, and assists the process
of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to
attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each,\$1.75
" " " " 25 lbs. " "\$4.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOM'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th instant, the wife of
J. L. FLAM, of a son.At Kluksing, on the 29th July, the wife of
EDWARD ROBERTS (Chinese Customs Service),
of a son.At No. 6, Ningpo Road, Shanghai, on the
2nd August, the wife of T. E. TRUMAN, of a
daughter.

DEATHS.

At Kluksing, on the 7th June, JAMES
DUTTON SMITH, late of the Imperial Maritime
Customs, China, aged 52 years.At 11 p.m. on the 19th July, at No. 6, Band,
Yokohama, ANNIE, wife of W. H. Talbot.At Chefoo, on the 25th July, DUNCAN
EDWARD, the infant son of D. and A. Clark.At Nanjing, on the 26th July, the Rev.
LESLIE STEVENSON, Superintendent of the Central
China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal
Church, aged 36 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF A FRENCH TRAVELLER.

LONDON, August 7th.

M. Duttell, whilst travelling in Tibet, was
thrown into a river by the tribesmen, and
drowned. The Chinese Government have
expressed their regrets and have offered to
recompense M. Duttell's family for the
occurrence.

YACHTING.

The American schooner yacht *Vigilant* has
twice defeated the Prince of Wales' cutter
Britannia at the Cowes Regatta.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18th.
Russia has decided to build a railway from
Samarcand to Margilan (Kokhand) with a
branch line to Tashkent.LONDON, July 19th.
In the House of Commons last night, Sir W.
Vernon Harcourt announced that the Govern-
ment withdraws the Welsh Disestablishment,
Registration, and Local Vote Bills and proposes
to pass the Irish Evicted Tenants and Movers
Eight Hours' Bills, and then a day will be fixed
for the discussion of the Indian Budget.The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that
the United States Treasury is shortly expected
to issue an order for the resumption of coinage of
a limited amount of silver dollars.
Intelligence has been received that a Republic
was proclaimed in Hawaii on the 4th instant.NEW YORK, July 19th.
The excitement caused by the recent riots in
New Orleans has been quieting down and the regular troops
have been withdrawn from the city.WASHINGTON, July 19th.
The Conference Committee are unable to
come to any agreement on the Tariff Bill, the
main point of difference being the amount of
duties to be imposed on sugar.The House of Representatives have again
resolved to disagree with the amendments of the
Senate on the Tariff Bill, and have appointed
the same members as were in the previous Con-
ference to meet the Committee of the Senate.President Cleveland has addressed a letter to
Mr. Wilson and the framers of the Tariff Bill in
which he declares that further concessions are
impossible. He considers too much has already
been conceded and that the Democrats are
bound to fulfil their promise that all raw
materials shall be admitted free of duty.ROME, July 20th.
According to intelligence received here the
Italian troops have carried Kassala by assault
after some sharp fighting.LONDON, July 20th.
In the House of Commons, last night, Sir
Michael Hicks-Beach moved the adjournment
of the House as a protest against the programme
of the Government.The motion was negatived by a majority of
fifty-one.In addition to the Irish Evicted Tenants', the
Movers and Eight Hours' Bills, the Govern-
ment also proposes to pass Bills for the equaliza-
tion of London Rates, a Scotch Local Govern-
ment Bill, and several minor measures before the
Indian Budget and the Army Estimates are passed.July 21st.
At a banquet given at the Imperial Institute
last night by the Eastern Telegraph and Eastern
Extension Telegraph Companies to their Chair-
men, Sir John Pender, to celebrate the twenty-
fifth anniversary of the opening of telegraphic
communication with the Far East, a brilliant
gathering was present. Mr. Fowler, Secretary of
State for India, responded to the toast of the
Indian Empire, and Sir Charles Tupper to that
of the Colonies. Mr. Fowler said British rule in
India was just and impartial, and guaranteed
the maintenance of peace, and the development
of the resources of the country. He acknowledged
the immense benefits telegraphic communication
had conferred on India.In the House of Lords, last night, Lord
Lansdowne asked whether it was still intended
to prohibit the Indian Government from extend-
ing the import duties to cotton goods. His
Lordship pointed out that while the Colonies
were given great latitude for imposing protective
duties on English and Foreign goods, India was
denied any small privileges in this direction.In reply, Lord Rose said according to latest
reports received the state of Indian finance
appeared more hopeful, the interests of India
would never be sacrificed, but the question was
one that must be carefully studied.Lord Roberts stated his belief that the
feeling in India was that her interests
were being sacrificed by the present
prohibition of levying import duties on cotton
goods. Speaking as a soldier, he believed that
the prosperity of the country depended upon the
maintenance of military supremacy, and as a
former resident and Englishman he knew that
it would be disastrous to shake the present con-
fidence and confidence felt by the Natives of
India in the integrity of British rule.Lord Kimberley declared that the result of
reimposing duties on cotton goods was over-
rated; Great Britain was bound to safeguard
her own interests. In conclusion he thought it
would be better to accept the present deficit and
await the result of further experience before
coming to any decision.The following is the text of the conclusion of
Lord Kimberley's speech in the House of Lords
on the question asked by Lord Lansdowne,
whether it was still intended to prohibit the
Indian Government from extending import duties
on cotton goods:—"While fully sharing the
opinion that Great Britain should have full
regard to the interests of India, I think we have
a right to see that the interests of Great Britain
are also fully considered. The Government
thought on the whole that it was better to accept
a deficit and await further experience of the
general financial condition of India before
pledging ourselves to any further step. I admit
the decision was contrary to the desire of the
Council and the Indian Government. Lord
Kimberley then alluded to the strong agitation
of Lancashire against the reimposition of cotton
duties and believed if Government had then acted
otherwise the relations between India and Great
Britain would have been most detrimentally
affected. It now rests with the Government of
India to make a further representation to the
Home Government if it thought it necessary,
and then the Government would have to decide
the course to be taken; but the Government is
precluded by treaty from making any announce-
ment as to what its policy may be. It is impos-
sible to tell what the future may bring, but
though our duty is not to confine our view
merely to India, yet when an emergency arises
in India we must have regard in the first place
to the interests and needs of India herself."ROME, July 21st.
According to further intelligence received here
the Italians have released many Egyptian
prisoners confined at Kassala. An immense
quantity of stores have also been found de-
stined to the Mahdist expedition against Massowah
in the autumn.PARIS, July 21st.
The French Press recent the Italian occupa-
tion of Kassala as a violation of the rights of
Egypt. Some papers hint that Italy has acted
with the connivance of England.ROME, July 22nd.
The Italian Senate have passed the financial
proposals as voted by the Chamber of Deputies.YOKOHAMA, July 23rd.
China has made proposals to Japan through
the British Minister which have been rejected
by the Japanese Government. China has now
informed Japan that unless her troops are with-
drawn from Korea further negotiations will be
broken off.Lancashire and Yorkshire boats Somerset
on an innings and sixty-eight runs and an innings
and five runs respectively. Middlesex beat
Sussex by seven wickets; Nottingham beat
Leicestershire by thirteen runs; Lancashire beat
Gloucestershire by two hundred and forty runs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Undaunted* arrived at Nagasaki from
this port on the 25th ult.The tugboat *Pootoo*, says the *N.C. Daily News*,
has been sold to Chinese for £15,300.The Japanese are reported to have forcibly
taken charge of the Custom House at Chemulpo.The *Centurion*, with Admiral Fremantle on
board, was expected to arrive at Chemulpo on
the 4th inst.A TELEGRAM dated Paris, the 3rd inst., says
that a Russian squadron had left Vladivostok
with a sealed order.We would direct attention to the Canadian
Pacific Steamship Co.'s revised advertisement
which appears in another part of this issue.According to latest advices from Shanghai the
Empress of China is likely to remain on the
mud outside Woosung Bar until Tuesday next.According to the *Osaka Mainichi* the Nippon
Yusen Kaisha has decided on chartering four
foreign steamers for the Bombay service in the
event of war.The Chinese troops who have crossed the
Yalu River into Korea are said to be armed
with the latest pattern of improved rifles and
first-class sword bayonets.MR. KURINO SHINICHIRO, Superintendent of the
Public Works in the Foreign Affairs
Department, has been appointed Japanese
Minister to the United States and Mexico.We note that Otaru, in the Hokkaido, Japan,
was to be opened as a special export port at the
beginning of this month. The merchants of the
town were said to be in high glee, and making
preparations to worthily celebrate the occasion.It is reported, from a Chinese source, that
the Japanese steamer *Goshima-maru* has been
captured near Taku by a Chinese torpedo boat.
What the *Goshima-maru* was doing in the
vicinity of Taku has not been satisfactorily
explained.The China Navigation Co.'s Australian liner
Changin, which was lately in collision with a
Japanese steamer at Woosung, is being fitted
up with the electric light at Shanghai. The
plant was brought out from England by the
blue funnel steamer *Lauris*.The steamship *Choyang* with mails ex *Empress*
of China was to leave Shanghai at 2 p.m. to-day,
and not at daybreak as previously announced.
The Canadian mail will be despatched per
steamship *Choyang* on Wednesday, the 19th
inst., and will be transferred at Shanghai to the
Empress of China.The Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry
will play the following programme in the
Barrack Square this evening, commencing at
7.30 o'clock:—"Stephens".....Fahbach.
"Quadrille".....Le Prieux.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.
"March".....Bosch.The sudden and totally unexpected death of Mr.
Alfred Rowe at Canton on Monday last removes
one more of the "ancient landmarks" which have
been good old times in the history of the
city. Mr. Rowe had many friends and no
enemies—he was liked by all who knew him, for
his big kindly heart and generous disposition.
Born in 1844, Alfred Rowe joined the Borneo
Company in Hongkong in 1870; two years
later he accepted a clerkship in the then
well-known Canton house of Thomas and
Mercer, and in 1875 became a partner in the
firm. In 1881 the firm became Thomas, Rowe
& Smith, and continued to do business under
that style until the ruinous tea season of 1884
with its disastrous results, after which Mr. Rowe
commenced business on his own account as
commission merchant, afterwards joining with
his old partner Mr. F. B. Smith in 1887 as Rowe
& Co. For many years Mr. Rowe acted as
Chairman, Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary of the
Shamshin Municipal Council and in all these
capacities did admirable work for British Interests
in Canton. Death, we understand, resulted from
an apple pie, probably induced by the
extremely hot weather experienced recently in
Canton. Mr. Rowe, who was in his fifty-first
year, was buried on Monday evening at the
cemetery near the Macao Fort, and is sincerely
regretted by the entire Shamshin community.CAPTAIN GALESWORTHY and Mr. Tamplin,
master and chief officer of the Indo-China Co.'s
steamer *Kowshing*, are credited with having
furnished Mr. Okohai, late Consul for Japan in
Shanghai, with the following " affidavit":—"Which on the face of it is a concoction of feeble
falseness—regarding the sailing of the ship
from Hongkong on the 25th ult. The *Kowshing*,
the British steamer chartered by the Chinese
Government, left Taku on the 23rd July with
1,100 Chinese soldiers on board; she was bound
for Yachan for the express purpose of landing
troops there. *Nantius* signalled her to stop, to
which she obeyed, but as *Nantius* was steaming
away, *Kowshing* signalled: "Am I to proceed?"
Nantius answered: "Heave in or take con-
sequence." (This was not a war signal, but for
Chinese man-of-war flying the Japanese flag,
and white flag, *Nantius* sent board *Kowshing*
an officer to see ship's papers, and among other
questions he asked if she will follow *Nantius*.
The Captain answered: "We are in your
power." The officer returned, but the boat was
again sent with the request to communicate with
the Captain personally; then the Captain told the
officer that Chinese General does not allow him
to follow *Nantius*. The officer having listened
to all that was said to him returned to *Nantius*;
the latter then signalled to the Captain to
quit the ship immediately, but he returned
signal by saying that he is not allowed to leave
Kowshing. Then *Nantius* having hoisted red
flag at the foremost head, once more hoisted
signal to "quit consequence." The Captain
burned engines and other Europeans to be on
deck. After a while *Nantius* sent torpedo and
fired. Then Captain with several others
jumped overboard and while in the water Chinese
soldiers on board *Kowshing* kept firing at the
Captain and others, and eventually he was
picked up by the boat of *Nantius* on board
of which every kindness was shown to him and
he was taken to the *Kowshing*. The Captain
states that while on board *Kowshing* his
life was threatened by the Chinese General,
when he attempted to follow *Nantius* or to
leave the ship. The chief officer added that the
object of second visit of a Japanese officer
for giving facility to Europeans to be transferred
on board the *Nantius* before firing began, but
unfortunately the good will, on the part of the
Japanese officer, was frustrated by the Chinese."HARMSTON'S Circus opened to a full house at
Kobe on the 26th ult. The show is said to
have been a great success.The British cruiser *Porpoise*, the French gun-
boat *Lion*, and the German gunboat *Wolf* were
at Chefoo on the 31st ult.The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Mike*
Maru brought back six hundred and sixty
Japanese from Honolulu the other day.The Chinese abbot at Pootoo, says our Shanghai
morning contemporary, is going to build a foreign
hotel on the island at a cost of \$10,000.The American steamer *John Macdonald*
arrived at Yokohama on the 24th ult., with
83,550 cases of kerosene from New York.CAPT. GALESWORTHY, of the ill-fated *Kowshing*
(Kewick's white elephant), is stated to have
arrived at Nagasaki on board the Japanese
cruiser *Nantius* on the 2nd inst.We are glad to learn that the promenade open
air concert at the Volunteer Headquarters on
Saturday night for the benefit of a widow and
family realised the handsome sum of \$500.The China Merchants' steamer *Kiangnan* has
been taken over by the China Navigation Co.
and will continue to run to Ningpo, under the
British flag, on alternate days with the *Pekin*.The steamer *Avon*, recently purchased by
Mr. Hiroshi Nishimura, of Osaka, from Messrs.
Melchers & Co., has been re-named the *Edo*
Maru, and has been placed on the line between
Kobe and Otaru.DR. KITAZATO declined the public reception
offered him at Kobe, on his return from Hong-
kong and the bubonic plague. He wired from
Nagasaki to his admirers in Kobe that he didn't
want to be lionised.The well known "Ben" liner *Bewilder*, recently
sold to the Doyo Steamship Co. of Kochi
Shikoku, for 115,000 yen, has been re-named the
Doyo Maru, and is intended to run between
Kobe and Otaru.The following telegram dated Tientsin, 1st
August, 6.46 p.m., appears in the *N.C. Daily*
News:—"Mr. von Hanneken is safe. Survivors
from the *Kowshing* who have arrived here
report that a boat full of men in white clothes
escaped to the island."ARTHUR HANCOCK, the fifty miles champion
walker, has arranged to give an exhibition of his
skill on the Racecourse next Saturday afternoon,
commencing at 5 o'clock. Hancock will walk
four miles against eight opponents, taking on a
fresh man every quarter of a mile. The compe-
tition, which has received the patronage and
support of his Excellency the Governor, will
doubtless attract a large attendance.The *Kobe Chronicle* publishes the following
telegram, dated Nagasaki, July 28th:—"Soshi
are intimidating coal dealers with the view of
preventing any coal being shipped in foreign
vessels. They drove coal coolies away from the
steamer *Wangon* on the night of the 24th
inst. and warned the broker not to put more on
board. Next day, however, the vessel finished
loading, and on the same night (Thursday) the
soshi went to the broker's house and made a
savage attack upon him, splitting his head open."SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"Reports from
Japan state that the Japanese have only
\$65,000,000 on hand, and that owing to the
demands of the army, this is liable to run short
soon. The Japanese Government are in the state
of interest allowed on deposits, with the hope of
obtaining all hoarded money for Government
purposes. There were several thousands of
Japanese in the employment of Chinese at the
treaty ports, who, now that the Chinese have
left, are unable to obtain subsistence. The
price of rice in Japan has largely increased, and
fears are felt that it will soon be much greater."This is the way a Japanese paper, the *Chuo*
Shimbun, modestly fixes up the war: now exist-
ing between China and the Land of the Rising
Sun:—"It is not the time now to talk about
war, but what measures are to be taken
subsequent to victory should be studied.
By the time the Army and Navy will
have been in action against China, at least half
of the latter's men-of-war will be sunk, and the
Taku forts dismantled; Japan could then seize
Peking and dictate terms to China in a very
short time. What should be demanded then of
China as an indemnity? Some persons say
\$50,000,000 in gold, to enable Japan to
change her monetary system to a good standard.
But the *Chuo* would prefer the following to be
carried into effect:1. That China be made to sever her con-
nection with Korea.
2. That the whole of Formosa be ceded to
Japan.The first item need not be questioned, as then
only the independence of the Republic would
be perfect. As to Formosa, the idea is worthy
of study. If the island be made a territory of
Japan the expenses for governing it would be
considerable. Yet, such a group as Hokoku
(the Pescadores?) is the first military port of the
East, and when that island shall have been
occupied the safety of Okinawa will be secured,
and the defence of our western limit perfected.
This place could be made a first object of our
progressive policy, by occupying an important
position adjacent to the South Sea Islands and
the Indian Ocean, while the southern part of
China could be held in check. Such being
evident, the insignificant expense of accom-
plishing that object should not be grudged;
moreover, the whole of the islands would prove
a valuable resource when their government and
colonisation are carried out.THE "ETHIOPE" IN A TYPHOON.
The typhoon reported by the Acting Director
of the Observatory at 12.15 p.m. on the 19th
ultimo to be moving in a northerly direction
between Shanghai and Japan, is accountable for
the terrible hurricane the British steamer
Ethiopia, Captain Miles, experienced during the
voyage from Hongkong to Kutchinotsu and vice
versa, which was completed yesterday. Shortly
after her arrival here a representative of the
Hongkong Telegraph boarded the *Ethiopia* and
interviewed the chief and second officers, to
whom we are indebted for the following
interesting particulars:—The *Ethiopia*, 1,976 tons, left Hongkong on the
19th ultimo, and had moderate easterly winds
until in the vicinity of Hoshiki. At mid-
night on the 23rd ultimo, in lat. 30.20 North,
and long 128 East, the wind freshened from the
north-east accompanied with heavy squalls and
blinding rain, the wind gradually veering to the
North, the ship labouring heavily and being
tossed about like a cork. With her head to
wind on the 24th the *Ethiopia* became
unmanageable and she "broke in two" several
very heavy seas coming on board andcarrying away everything moveable about the
decks. Later on the steamer lay in the trough
of the mountainous sea rolling gunwales under,
while the wind blew with such force down the
funnel that it became impossible to keep steam
up, and although the engineers stuck to their
posts like heroes, they could not feed the
furnaces—in fact, when the furnace doors were
opened masses of flame and large quantities of
red-hot cinders were blown all over the stoke-
hold. At 5 a.m. on the 25th the gale was at its
height, and with a tremendous beam sea running
the steamer rolled her funnel guys loose, and but
for the seamanship of the engineers, officers and
crew, who succeeded in repairing the damage,
the funnel would have gone by the board.
Some four feet of the force of the wind may
be gathered from the fact that the vessel's life
buoys were blown overboard, the boat covers
were blown to ribbons and the life-boats rattled
in their chocks like a plunger minister doing the
"bores" act. Once sea smashed the accommoda-
tion ladder, carried away the main hatch and
resulted in one of the covers, weighing no less
than 50 pounds being blown to leeward just as
though it was a piece of paper. On the 25th
ultimo a Japanese fishing boat was sighted
upside down with two men and two boys
clinging to wreckage, and although a tremen-
dous sea was running the second officer, officer
manned a boat and rescued them, and they
were eventually landed at Nagasaki where the *Ethiopia*
arrived on the 25th ultimo in company with the
British ironclad *Undaunted*, which also picked
up several shipwrecked fishermen. The same
day a large number of three-masted fishing
and trading junks Japanese coasting steamers,
logged.On the 28th no the *Ethiopia* left Nagasaki for
Hoshiki, and arrived there safely the same
day, being followed into port by the sailing ship
Ben Lee, 2,000 tons, which had a very heavy
list to starboard and was in tow of a Japanese
steamer which picked her up drifting about 4
miles off the north-east coast of Hoshiki. The
lowest reading of the *Ben Lee's* barometer was
29.50, while the *Ethiopia's* registered 29.51 just
before she became completely unmanageable.The *Ethiopia* experienced another typhoon
during her voyage from Kutchinotsu to Hong-
kong, and was at least two days overdue when
she returned here yesterday. She left Kutchinotsu
on July 31st and up to August and had
moderate easterly gale all the way, but on the 4th
in lat. 30 deg. North and long. 126 deg.
East the wind increased to a hurricane, her
sails being blown off the masts, and other
slight damage being done about the decks.The sea soon became so heavy that the course
had to be altered and the vessel kept head to
sea until noon on the 5th instant, when the
weather moderated and the vessel was put on
her course for Hongkong which was reached
without further difficulty. The lowest reading
of the *Ethiopia's* barometer was 29.38.THE PLAGUE AND THE WAR.
We have been requested to publish the
following correspondence:—Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1894.SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 1st instant
I am directed to state for the information of the
Chamber of Commerce that his Excellency is
most anxious in the interests of the trade of
the port to have the proclamation, declaring
Hongkong to be infected, withdrawn as soon as
possible, but is advised that no such withdrawal
can take place at present.I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.The Secretary Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c.,
&c.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 7th August, 1894.SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant
I am directed to state for the information of the
Chamber of Commerce that his Excellency has
telegraphed for instructions in regard to the
hostilities between China and Japan but that
none have yet been received.I am to add that the Chamber will be informed
whenever any instructions on the subject are
received from the Secretary of State.I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.The Secretary Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c.,
&c.THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.
The latest official returns are as follow:—From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—
New Deaths. Disch. Recd. under
care.Hospital ship *Hygieia*.....0 0 2 0
Kennedy-town.....5 1 0 38
Slaughter House.....0 0 4 11
Private houses.....0 3 0 0Total.....5 4 6 49
2 removed to Civil Hospital.Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to
August 1st, noon, 2,429; grand total, 2,446.From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter
House) new cases, 1; death, 1; sent to Lai-chi-
koku, 1; total remaining under treatment at the Tung
Wah branch 11.LAI-CHIK-OK RETURNS.
The following are the returns of admissions,
deaths, etc., at the Lai-chi-koek post-house for the
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday
afternoon:—Admissions, 2; deaths, 2; dis-
charged, 2; remaining under treatment, 40.THE "KOWSHING" DISASTER.
The first sinking of the

board the *Algo*. There are also known to be four Chinese men-of-war at Asan with three transports, and there may be some foundation in what is at present only report. No doubt a day or two will make all clear. The Japanese newspaper at Chemulpo has been suppressed. The Japanese have not yet given notice to the foreign Consulates of a declaration of war. The only opportunity of communication with China that we have is an occasional man-of-war.

Writing in the evening of the same day our own correspondent says:—

Forty Russian bluejackets went up to Seoul this morning, and they received orders not to allow any Japanese interference with their passing along the highway. Stopping people seems to be the common custom now with the Japanese soldiers as no foreigner can proceed anywhere without being stopped once or twice.

No news has yet been received as to the firing yesterday morning. The *Kisagawa Maru* brought dispatches from the *Yamato*, which is a Japanese despatch boat, but the Japanese refuse to give any information at all. There are many reports, the most truthful one being from a foreigner who heard the delivery of dispatches from the *Kisagawa Maru* say that there "had been fighting with good results." He evidently meant good results for the Japanese.

Mr. Otori has been appointed officials. Kim Ka-shin, very pro-Japanese, has been appointed to office, and a Governor for Kanghoo has also been appointed. Another ultimatum has been issued which expires to-night, although no one seems to know what it is about. Ultimatums seem to be fashionable with Mr. Otori.

About 500 Chinese are leaving for China by the *Chowchowfu*. There are no Chinese here now.

NEWS FROM CHEFOO.

Our Chefoo correspondent sends the following intelligence dated 20th of July:—

Since the heavy arrival and departure of H.M.S. *Archer* every steamer from Korea has brought the most exciting news; but the details of the events which have transpired are so conflicting that it is difficult to give a coherent account of them. Early on Thursday the *Falchion* arrived from Chemulpo with the news of a naval engagement which had been fought about eight miles south of that port. It was stated that several transports of the *Chiyun*, *Huayuen* and another gunboat, just after leaving the harbour encountered three Japanese cruisers, who, suddenly, without warning, opened fire on them. Two transports and two gunboats were sunk; the *Chiyun* escaped, after a running fight with the Japanese fleet.

Next day the revenue cutter *Falchion* arrived from Weihaiwei, where it had seen the *Chiyun*; the ship had been severely damaged, and had lost several officers and 17 men, besides over 20 wounded. Her officers stated that they had had strict orders not to fight, and that consequently they were completely taken by surprise; one of the first shells from the Japanese flag-ship destroyed her conning-tower, killing the first lieutenant, who was in it, and six men. They captured a running fight for four or five hours, and so damaged the Japanese that they were obliged to retire, and to have killed the *Admiral*. The whole fleet cleared for action and with all their boats and top hamper landed, put to sea about 6 p.m. on Thursday and proceeded to Korea, apparently full of fight.

This morning the French gunboat *Lion* arrived from Chemulpo, with over 400 Chinese, rescued from the wreck of the *Kowshing*. These men stated that their ship was lying at anchor, when four Japanese men-of-war surrounded them, and an officer came aboard and informed them, that the Japanese intended to sink the transport, but were willing to take off the foreign officers. The Captain refused to desert his charge; the Japanese officer took his leave, on reaching his ship he moved off and almost immediately fired a shell into the *Kowshing*'s boilers; these exploded, tearing the ship to fragments. The Japanese fired on the drowning men, killing all the European officers, as well as Captain von Heineke, who was a passenger on board. The Japanese then steamed away.

The *Lion*, on route to Chefoo, sighted first a boat which had floated away from the ill-fated *Kowshing*, with five men in it; and then the masts of the wreck, to which 35 poor wretches, many of them wounded, were still clinging. They were speedily rescued, kindly attended to, and brought on to Chefoo; and are now in the *Tsao's* new native hospital.

A German steamer, the *Chowchowfu*, has just arrived from Chemulpo with a number of Chinese refugees; she was boarded before leaving by a Japanese officer with an armed party, who searched the ship and wanted to send the native passengers on shore again, to be utilised as horse-tenders, etc., but the Captain protested vigorously, and was successful. Here there is little or no sign of agitation; the Japanese ensign is still flying at the Consulate, the Consul having received no instructions to depart; the *Tsao* keeps a small armed party, under an officer, constantly patrolling the Settlement, with a large body of troops close by in case of need; and has announced his intention of protecting the Japanese Consulate so long as it may be necessary. Altogether the situation is perplexing and would be farcical were it not for the many lives which have already been squandered.

LI HUNG-CHANG DISGRACED.

We have received information that in consequence of his dilatoriness in pushing on against the Japanese the Imperial disfavour has fallen upon the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, and he has been deprived of his Yellow Riding Jacket. To the Chinese mind this is a very significant step, the more so when the hitherto wonderful success which has attended the great strategical avoiding the capture of his Imperial master in times of difficulty is remembered.

The *Traklang*, which was captured by the Japanese, is now in Nagasaki harbour.

A number of the Chinese who arrived at Chefoo by the *Lion* from the *Kowshing*, were suffering from gunshot wounds.

The steamer *Smith* and *Cass* are now under the American flag. The *Smith* arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Tamsui.

A number of torpedoes were on board a junk at the P. & O. jetty yesterday, but have since been taken to the Arsenal.

The Japanese Consul-General yesterday morning handed over charge of Japanese interests here to the Consul-General for the United States.

The *Haiting* and *Kwangchi* left Taku on Monday with troops. The soldiers were under the impression that they were going to the Yalu River, but when they found their destination was Korea some of them deserted.

the Yalu River three days ago. It was reported they would reach Seoul about the 15th inst., where, indeed, some Chinese troops are even now said to be posted, having entered the capital upon the withdrawal of the Japanese to Yashan.

At about 5.50 yesterday morning the Chinese authorities boarded the steamship *Pallas* under the impression that she had a cargo of arms on board. It appears that the *Pallas* arrived here with a consignment of four thousand water pipes for Kobe, but these were represented as guns to the authorities, who proceeded on board where they were informed by the Captain of the facts of the case. They then quietly took their departure.

Three thousand Chinese soldiers left Moukden for Korea on the 22nd of July, and five thousand more were to follow in the course of the next two days, making eight thousand in all. Half of them, we learn, are well drilled and armed after the Tientsin style; the rest would be competent enough for fortress duty, but not for the open field. Flooded as the roads are in Manchuria, these troops are bound to cover at least thirty miles a day.

Feeling of hostility towards Japanese residents in Shanghai have already been manifested upon the part of Chinese. We have received reports that Japanese have been molested in Hongkong by angry groups of natives and that the police have had to interfere. It is to be hoped that influential natives will use their best endeavours to prevent outrages upon inoffensive Japanese here, which can only alienate sympathy, and indeed call for some active precautions.

The *Eastern World* of the 21st ult. says:—It is an interesting question what part the Koreans will play in the present war. Will the Japanese expect them to fight against the Chinese who have always left them alone, or will the Chinese expect them to fight against the Japanese who have no other desire than to make them happy, or, finally, if they cry out in their agony between the two and neither will stone, will the other northern neighbour step in and offer them his hand and his heart?

According to a statement of one of the *Kowshing*'s firemen, Mr. Gordon, the chief engineer, was shot on the deck, Mr. Primrose, the 3rd engineer, was seen to leave in a boat, and Captain Galworthy jumped overboard. He does not know what became of the other foreigners.

He says the ship was sunk about 7 a.m. at which time Mr. Halley, the second engineer, would be on watch, in the engine room. He avers that the boiler exploded, so it is possible that Mr. Halley was killed. According to this fireman's story, Capt. von Hanneken received the Japanese officer who boarded the steamer at the gangway, and took him to the Captain on the bridge. The *Kuangyuen*, according to Chinese reports, fought for 24 hours against the *Abitushima*, and was then run on the rocks and sunk, owing to the boiler being smashed. The *Huayuen* got safely away to Weihaiwei.

A Chinese gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Wuhu reports a rather serious riot at that place on Tuesday last. About 3 p.m. on that day a Chinese mob gathered about the doors of the Japanese shops and began to attack the proprietors and their assistants. There were six Japanese men and one woman in the Settlement. All were roughly handled and, but for the interference of the Customs' staff, might have lost their lives. As it was their shops were looted and about one-half of their goods stolen. The Chinese authorities made no effort to protect them. The unfortunate man, accompanied by the woman, who is the wife of one of the proprietors, left next morning for Shanghai, and were most cordially hated by their Chinese fellow-travellers, some of whom expressed a strong desire to murder them.

From the second number of the *Chefoo Express* we learn that five thousand Chinese troops were expected from Chienanfu "for service wherever required." The *Chowchowfu* had arrived at Chefoo with 503 Chinese refugees (not troops) from Korea. When leaving Korea she was stopped twice by a Japanese man-of-war for the purpose of ascertaining whether she carried ammunition or troops for the Chinese.

General's assertion that German steamers have not been stopped and searched on the Korean coast. She was boarded the first time by a Japanese officer and a dozen armed men, to which latter Captain Meyer objected. The Chinese passengers have presented Captain Meyer with a handsome souvenir for his kindness to them. The *Chowchowfu* reports having seen a boat belonging to the *Kowshing* drifting about close to the outer Korean islands.

The *Taku* tugboat *Paiho* was coming in to Chemulpo when the *Chowchowfu* was held. We hear that the captain of the *Chowchowfu* was told by the Japanese naval officer who boarded him, that the Japanese fired into and sank the *Kowshing* because she was flying the British ensign without being entitled to it.—N. C. Daily News.

THE KOREAN INBROGLIO.

We are indebted to our Japan exchanges for the following items:—

Representatives of the Ming faction are said to be gradually abandoning from the Korean capital.

The Queen of Korea reported as missing, is under medical treatment, as she is attacked with malarial fever.

The United States Government has agreed to China's request to take Chinese in Japan under its jurisdiction.

Min El Shung and Min O Shoku are said to have made their escape while the Japanese and Korean soldiers were in combat at the palace.

The chief of the Taiyuan in Korea, has notified the intended expulsion from the district of all Japanese who shall go about armed.

Hong Chong-u, the assassin of Kim Ok-in, is said to have had a severe drubbing from Korean soldiery of the pro-Japanese party.

Since the encounter between Korean and Japanese soldiers in Seoul, many of the Ming family have fled from the capital.

Eighty-four marks captured on board the Chinese war-ship *Salo* have been escorted to Sasebo. Three foreigners are said to be among them.

Tokyo journalists have been instructed by the War Minister not to publish anything concerning the war affairs in Korea until further notice.

Vice-Admiral Inoue is spoken of as a successor to Vice-Admiral Ito in the chief command of the Japanese Naval squadron in Korean waters.

The Chinese soldiers at Asan are reported to be suffering from a great dearth of provisions, having been reduced to living on rice gruel.

The *Yushio* advises the stationing of Japanese war-ships between Formosa and the mainland of China to protect the N.Y.K. steamers to and from Bombay.

The inhabitants of the Loo Choo Islands are said to be very fearful at this crisis, lest in the event of Japan's mistreatment the islands should be seized by China.

The staff of the Red Cross Society of Japan is ready to start for Korea at any moment on receipt of instructions from the War Office.

The Japanese Ministers of Foreign and Home Affairs have instructed local Governments to strictly guard against those who may attempt offensive action against Chinese residents.

Prayers are being offered for the safety of the Japanese troops in Korea at the Shrine of Goe-

tenjin in Shitaya, and at the temple of Tentokuj, Nishinokubo, both in Tokyo.

The Tai Won Kun having approved the propositions as to reform made by Mr. Otori, has forwarded a declaration to the Foreign Ministers announcing that he will carry out the reforms demanded by the Japanese Minister.

War is declared by Japan against China. Official notice was given the Foreign Ministers on August 1st. The Chinese Minister will leave Japan on Friday; his family left Kobe on July 31st by the *Empress of China* for Shanghai.

Just as we go to press, says the *Japan Gazette* of the 2nd inst., we received telegraphic advice that the Chinese Army at Asan was again attacked on the 30th ult. by the Japanese, the fortress captured and the Chinese driven away with great slaughter.

Several steamship companies have been requested by the Yokosuka Admiralty Station to hold certain steamers in readiness for naval purposes. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is said to have been asked for its six best steamers.

It is stated in the *Nichi Nichi* that a number of prominent capitalists in Tokyo have effected an arrangement for the construction of a railway line between Seoul and Fusan, as soon as the situation in Korea admits of such an undertaking.

News of the appointment of the Tai Won-kun as Regent of Korea has been widely welcomed by the Japanese press. The King is supposed to favour reform; the Regent is believed to have strength enough to give effect to the royal wishes.

Most of the Japanese troops at Seoul left for southern districts of Korea on Wednesday, July 26th, leaving one regiment in the capital. If this report is true, there must almost inevitably have occurred a collision near Asan on Thursday evening or yesterday.

It is stated the authorities have news that Bakui Tai Yo has become a leader and set free the Japanese party who were in prison, and he has projected a plan to destroy the Ming family. These are thought to be the fruits borne since the entrance of Tai Won Kun to the Palace.

The mother of Ming El-shun is reported to have committed suicide with a revolver, in the extremity of her sorrow that her son should have caused the present trouble with the Chinese Minister. Others say that the lady was accidentally killed by a telegram which reached Tokyo from Fusan on the 28th inst., the Korean Government has commenced a series of reforms. Ming Yei Shun has been exiled to a remote island and the Queen, also of the Ming family, has disappeared.

It is rumoured that the Japanese station officials on both the Government and Sanyo lines have received orders that they are to hold their trains ready night and day, in case they should be suddenly required to go on duty for the purpose of forwarding the dispatch of military stores.

Several hundreds of Japanese women in Yokohama, according to the *Yokohama*, are married to Chinese and have young families. The men are preparing to leave for home, and the women are in despair as they hate the idea of accompanying them to China, and see no hope if they remain behind.

An "extra" sent out by the *Osaka Mainichi* on July 29th states that the Korean King has issued a proclamation announcing that the Chinese soldiers at Asan have been ordered to evacuate the country, and that if they do not do so Korea will ask the assistance of Japan in driving them out. Mr. Otori has been officially informed to the same effect.

It is alleged by Japanese papers that the loss which will fall on Osaka merchants by reason of the Chinese leaving without settling their accounts will reach 80,000 yen. Possibly there is some truth in the story; Chinese merchants themselves being heavy losers through breaches of contracts and failure of the Japanese to take delivery.

The *Asahi's* correspondent mentions that immediately after the occurrence of the 23rd inst. the Queen suddenly became sick and none of the Min family have visited the King since the fight. Min Elshun, Min Oshoku, etc., have fled. Some reports state that the Queen is missing. "Suddenly became sick" is an Orientalism for having disappeared in consequence of things disagreeable.

Another fire occurred at midnight on July 26th in the Chinese quarter, Hirobata, Nagasaki. About twelve stores were burnt; the cause of the outbreak is at present unknown. The feeling of the public generally is peaceable; it was probably the work of *roust*. Gardemars are parading the Settlement for the protection of residents.

An attack was made the other day by a body of Japanese upon some Chinamen in Yokohama. The latter were in the employ of Messrs. Otto Reimera & Co., and the affair commenced in their compound. A quantity of glass in the windows of the buildings were smashed and several men were hurt. The disturbance was quickly put an end to by the police and several of the assailants were arrested.

Mr. Kato Eisho, a Buddhist priest who visited Siberia and Korea last year has now been despatched to Korea from the Hongwanji in Kyoto. He is expected to deliver sermons and addresses in the tents of the troops. He is reported to be a descendant of the famous Kato Kiyomasa, one of the bravest of the generals who fought under Toyotomi Hideyoshi and one whose name has ever since been feared by the Koreans.

The *Tsunbun Kan* came in contact on the 23rd inst. with the Chinese man-of-war *Chi Yuen* in Korean waters, and after an engagement the latter was sunk. The *Tsunbun Kan* returned to Nagasaki on the 25th inst. At Ryas, while the Japanese soldiers were proceeding towards Suigen-ko; laying a line of defence over 800 Chinese soldiers assembled and entered the line, whereby a collision occurred between them. The Chinese troops opened fire, which was responded to by the Japanese, who killed 100 Chinese and lost 180 killed and 170 wounded.

"Considerable attention has been excited by frequent interviews between the Ministers of Russia and China in Tokyo. Some people are credulous enough to imagine that the exchange of visits between these two diplomats has a grave political significance. At the commencement of the present complications, a section of the metropolitan press was inclined to think that a secret understanding existed between Russia and China about the Korea question. By and by it came to be rumoured that Russia, with her ally France, was particularly friendly towards Japan. In connection with the present complication. And now these irresponsible journals are again reverting to their original belief about a Russo-Chinese alliance. These papers, it must be observed, belong to the less important portion of the press.

The *Nichi Nichi* gives the following telegram:—

Tientsin, July 25th.

It appears to be a fact that yesterday 1,000 troops left Taku and 2,000 Port Arthur, making a total of 3,000 for Korea. It is said 4,000 more are ready for departure.

It is said with every appearance of truth that 26 men-of-war will be despatched to Korea.

Two companies with four guns of the Petang troops and one with four guns, of the Bodogang, began on the morning of the 23rd to embark at Tangku. The remainder of the Shinke troops were expected on the same day to embark at Shin-ching. Two companies of the Jin-tse troops, at Petang, 200 of the E-shing troops, and 2,000 of the Hsiao-tse troops left on the same day in company of the Shin-tse troops.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, July 28th.

The continued absence of rain is becoming a very serious matter to farmers and market gardeners.

Of a party of small boys indulging in a bathe in the river on Tuesday last, one little fellow got out of his depth, and was drowned.

Another of the large turtles which are found from time to time in the river has been taken this week near Cheong-lok. It weighed 80 catties.

We hear that the Viceroy has ordered the construction at the Arsenal of a gunboat and transport which are to be completed with as little delay as possible.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning at a paper dealer's shop in the city and the flames spreading, nearly sixty houses in all were completely destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The magistrate of Kwong-tek-keng, has been found guilty of embezzling some Taelis 3,000 belonging to the revenue, and has been discharged from his posts in consequence, under orders from Peking.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Franz Schöndel, which occurred on Thursday last. Mr. Schöndel was one of the oldest residents at this port. He was much respected, and his geniality and kind-heartedness made him a general favourite. He will be greatly missed. The funeral took place yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, when the burial service was impressively read by the Rev. W. Banister. The attendance was very large. The flags of the different foreign Consulates were at half-mast throughout the day.

The following account of death from a snake bite is sent to us. In consequence of the extreme heat on the night of the 22nd instant, two young natives left the village of Ah-yong to sleep on the top of the hill close by. One of them awoke at daybreak the next morning and found a snake coiled round his neck. He did his best to get rid of it and with the assistance of his friend succeeded in doing so, but in the meantime the reptile, resenting its rude disturbance, bit the man in the neck, and the unfortunate fellow died a few hours afterwards.

Pending the settlement of the dispute between China and Japan about Korean affairs, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's fleet is interrupted in its regular running. On the evening of the 26th instant, the agent of this company received a telegram from the head-office at Shanghai to postpone the departure of the steamer *Huashin* until further notice. It is reported that all the steamers of this Company will, as in the case of the French trouble in 1874, be transferred to some other nationality, in the event of war being declared.

An unhappy termination to a wedding took place in the Cheong-lok district last week. The ceremony had passed off satisfactorily, the guests had gone home and the family retired. In the morning the bride was found to have hanged herself, and there was much lamentation. The sequel is extraordinary. The deceased bride's parents on hearing the news showed their grief in an unusual way; they collected their friends together and made a raid on the bridegroom's house, smashing up the furniture and roundly abusing the bridegroom and his family.

News reaches us of the bursting of the large gun on the fort at Kimpal Pass on Thursday morning. Four of the gunners were killed on the spot and many others were severely wounded. It appears that at the practice one shot had already been fired, and it was on this second change being introduced that the accident occurred. As the fuse had not been applied the reason of the accident is thought to be that the gun was still over-hot from the first firing when loaded for the second time. The loss of the gun is a serious one for the government. Five of the wounded men were conveyed to the Native Hospital where they are under treatment.—Echo.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th August, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th August, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Baromet. at Sea Level.	Therm. at 5 fms.	Therm. at surface.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.	Run made.	Lat. Long.
Wanchow	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Tsientsin	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Nagasaki	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Yokohama	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Swatow	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
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Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
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Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b
Amoy	30.05	91	86	75	SW	4	b

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—98 per cent.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent. premium.
MARINE INSURANCES.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, sellers.
 China Marine Insurance Company—\$64 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 167½ per share, sales and sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$137 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$70, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.
FIRE INSURANCES.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$20 per share, sales.

SHIPPING.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$27 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$34, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$51, sales and sellers.
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$66 per share, nominal.
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.
REFINERIES.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share.
 Luon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.
 Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$64 per share, sellers.
 Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$170 per share, buyers.
 The Pailin Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.
 The New Malacca Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$80 per share, sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$64, sales and buyers.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$5 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37½ per share, sales and buyers.
 Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$101.
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
LANDS AND BUILDING.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.
 Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10.15, sales and buyers.
 Daktin, Crichton & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5½, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.
 Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$1 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/1
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2
 ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 2/6
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/6
 ON INDIA—T. T. 194
 On Demand 194
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 73
 Private, 30 days' sight 74
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.35
 Silver (per oz.) 28 11/16

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock. Mr. MacLean.
 Miss Coe. Dr. Meaden.
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. Medhurst.
 Mr. Delbanco. Mr. H. Nicolle.
 Mr. Dipple. Mr. W. Parfitt.
 Mr. J. Dowling. Mr. Perkins.
 Mr. Farquharson. Mr. Robinson and
 Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
 Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Smith and family.
 Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. Stokes.
 Mr. W. S. Harrison. Capt. & Mrs. Watson.
 Mr. Geo. Holmes. Mr. Jones.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. de la Batle. Mr. C. E. Mehta.
 Rev. S. A. Baylee. Mr. T. Mitchell.
 Miss R. Clifton. Mr. Oscar Noodt.
 Dr. V. Danenberg. Capt. and Mrs. Phillips.
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. T. Tatlock.
 Mr. R. Lyall. Mr. W. Whitley.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kathay*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 5th instant at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 10th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 17th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 4th instant at noon, and may be expected here on the 9th.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 25th ultimo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
 The Northern Pacific steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Tacoma for this port, via Japan, on the 25th ultimo.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 17th ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The F. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Catlin*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 8th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The D. D. R. steamer *Hertha*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 9th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sarpedon* left Singapore on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on the 10th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aden* left Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 14th instant.
 The China Mutual steamer *Oanfa*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 11th ultimo, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 29th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Japan* left London for this port on the 13th ultimo.

ARRIVALS.
 LY-KE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuer, master, 8th August, 11.30, from Pailin, and Chinkiang 1st August, Rice and Groundnuts.
 —Stensen & Co.
 ETHIOPE, British steamer, 1,905, P. S. Miles, master, 8th August, 11.30, from Pailin, and Chinkiang 1st August, Rice and Groundnuts.
 —Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SOOCHOW, British steamer, 999, J. Cooke, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —Butterfield & Swire.
 YUEN-SANG, British steamer, 1,105, Waddell, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CALDONIEN, French steamer, 2,633, Flandin, 8th August, 11.30, from Shanghai 5th August, Mails and General.
 —Messageries Maritimes.
 YARRA, French steamer, 2,084, Mauberge, 8th August, 11.30, from Saigon 5th August, Mails and General.
 —Messageries Maritimes.
 ARDAY, British steamer, 1,050, H. Smith, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 2,615, E. P. Bishop, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —P. & O. S. N. Co.
 AMOV, German steamer, 663, W. Wulf, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —Schellhass & Co.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, H. C. A. Harris, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —Amoy 6th, General.
 —D. Laprak & Co.
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. H. Sellers, 8th August, 11.30, from Canton 8th August, General.
 —Swatow 7th, General.
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Tai-cheng, German steamer, for Swatow.
Soochow, British steamer, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
 August 7, *Sikh*, British steamer, for Amoy.
 August 8, *Sichuan*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 August 8, *Yarra*, French steamer, for Bangkok.
 August 8, *Yarra*, French steamer, for Shanghai, &c.
 August 8, *Caldonien*, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.
 August 8, *Amoy*, German steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Caldonien*, from Shanghai for Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Georges, Messrs. Rupert Townson and J. Henden. From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Do Det Lung and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Go Tun and 3 children, Messrs. Liang Le Fong, Woo Dackin, Ch. Wogel, and 7 Chinese. From Kobe, Mr. W. Drummond, 7 Chinese. From Saigon—Messrs. E. Godepou, E. Raynaud, Le Cabelier, Le Troade, J. Hervé, and Etienne. For Singapore—Messrs. J. Bumpus, W. Vaughan, J. Nac, T. Mawata, and Mrs. White and 4 infants. For Batavia—Mrs. van Daelen, Wilke, and 1 Chinese. For Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. Ladaris, and Mr. W. Huchloff. For Marseilles—Messrs. T. W. Ellis and J. A. Lunay. From Yokohama for Saigon. Mr. C. Gust. For Singapore—Mr. Young. For Marseilles—Messrs. Ionia, Pamin, and Carl Meyer. From Kobe for Colombo—Mr. Mabuchi. For Marseilles—Messrs. Crawford, Hu'ion, and Waller.

Per *Yarra*, from Marseilles for Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Kirch. From Saigon—Mr. Assman, and 97 Chinese. From Marseilles for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Vapereau and servant, and Mr. Rey. From Singapore—Mr. Yong Foo Yen. From Marseilles for Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Ivanoffsky. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood Saunders, and Mrs. Oley. From Marseilles for Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. C. Tapoloff and 2 infants, Mrs. Bognolo and 3 infants, Messrs. Level, H. Tomlin, and Tegaruy. From Singapore—Capt. Wheatham, Major A. Masters, Messrs. M. Rooke, B. Harvey, B. R. M. Glassop, and Etob. From Saigon. Mr. M. Ede, Imamura, and 5 Chinese.

Per *Ly-ke-moon*, from Wuhu, &c.—18 Chinese.
 Per *Yuen-sang*, from Manila—Mrs. Berto, and 10 Chinese.
 Per *Formosa*, from Foochow—Mr. de la Batle, and 3 Chinese.
 Per *Namoa*, from Foochow, &c.—Mr. L. Spitz, and 11 Chinese.
 Per *Canton*, from Shanghai, &c.—1 European and 75 Chinese.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Yuen-sang* reports that she left Manila on the 5th instant, and had moderate south-west winds and sea with showery weather.
 The British steamship *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai on the 3rd instant, and Swatow on the 7th, and had light to moderate winds and rainy weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 4th instant, and Amoy on the 6th. From Foochow to Amoy, and thence to port had strong to moderate south-easterly winds and heavy swell with cloudy and rainy weather throughout. In Amoy the steamships *Yuen-sang*, *Talia*, and *Lidella*.

The German steamship *Ly-ke-moon* reports that she left Wuhu on the 31st ultimo, Chinkiang on the 1st instant, and Wusung on the 3rd at 9.30 a.m.; anchored at Foochow Island at 3 p.m. the same day, on account of bad weather, started again on the 5th at 4 a.m.; thence to port had very unsettled weather and fresh and strong south winds with southerly sea.

The British steamship *Ethiopia* reports that she left Kutchinotzu on the 31st ultimo. From Hongkong to Kutchinotzu had moderate easterly winds. On the 24th July experienced a disastrous typhoon off Kutchinotzu, doing considerable damage to the ship, heavy hatches being blown over the side like pieces of paper, and rescued the crew of a Japanese fishing boat. On the 25th H.M.S. *Undaunted* arrived in Nagasaki with several shipwrecked fishermen, and disabled craft coming in the whole day. Arrived at Kutchinotzu on Saturday, the 28th. The sailing ship *Ben Lee*, from Shanghai, just towing in on her beam ends, having been picked up by a Japanese steamer half-mile off Kutchinotzu. From Kutchinotzu to Hongkong on the 31st ult. had moderate easterly gale till 2nd August, in lat. 20 deg. north and long. 125 deg. east, the gale increased to hurricane force, with highly confused sea; the ship headed the wind for twenty hours; thence to Hongkong had moderate south and south-west winds.

The British steamship *Arday* reports that she left Moji on the 31st ult. at 9.35 p.m. in Hongkong, and had light south-easterly winds and cloudy weather, continuing until the 2nd instant, when fresh breeze from the east and equally weather with steady falling barometer and high easterly sea was encountered; at 4 p.m. had strong breeze and heavy squalls with heavy rain and a tremendous easterly sea, ship labouring and straining greatly, decks continually flooded; at 9.30 p.m. bows ship to; at 4 a.m. sea moderated, kept ship away on her course and the same weather continued until 11.30 a.m. when the wind shifted to the west and became more moderate, and wind southing, while a heavy eastern swell was still encountered. On the 4th moderate to light breeze with cloudy weather. On the 5th had light south-easterly winds with heavy rain squalls. On the 6th had moderate to light breeze and moderate southern sea with overcast cloudy weather; thence to port had moderate to light south-westerly winds with heavy rain squalls.

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